Determining Plant Suitability for Floating Treatment Wetlands in Coastal Brackish Stormwater Ponds

Clare Escamilla¹, Amy Scaroni², William H.J. Strosnider^{3,} Debabrata Sahoo⁴, and Sarah A. White¹

¹Clemson University, Department of Plant and Environmental Science ²Clemson University, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science ³Baruch Marine Field Laboratory, University, Department of Agricultural Sciences

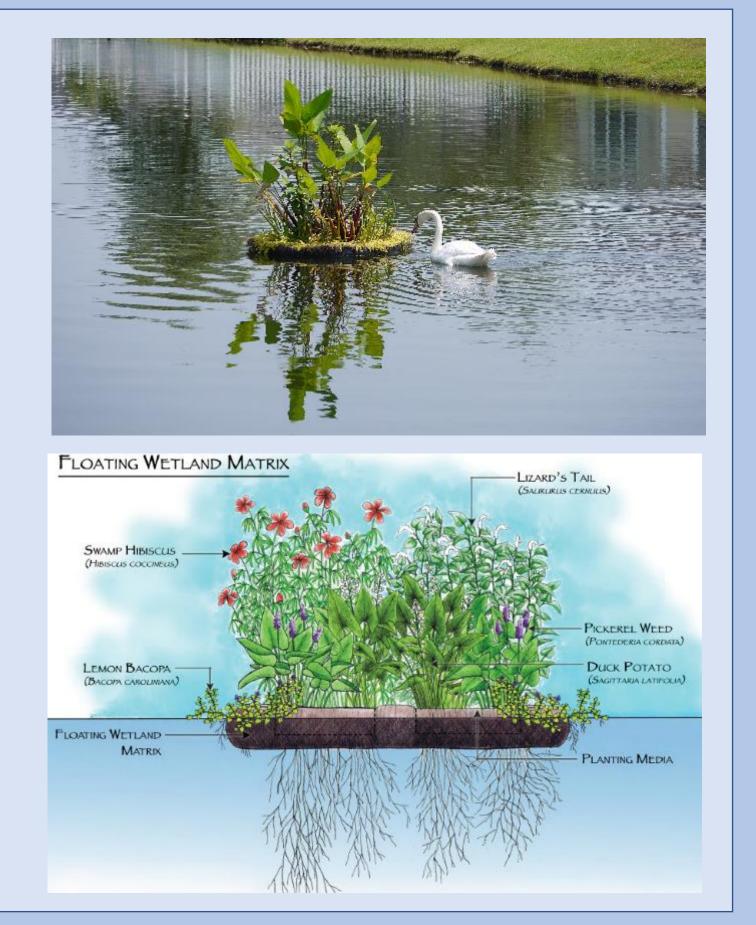
Background

Stormwater ponds

- > 9,000 stormwater ponds in coastal SC
- Water quality concerns prevalent Floating treatment wetlands
- Demonstrated success in freshwater ponds

Objective

Determine whether floating treatment wetlands improve water quality in brackish environments



Experimental Design & Methods

Salinity Tolerance & Nutrient Uptake

- Six plant species were screened over 2-6 salinity levels
- 2.5 5 ppm N (13N-2P-13K)

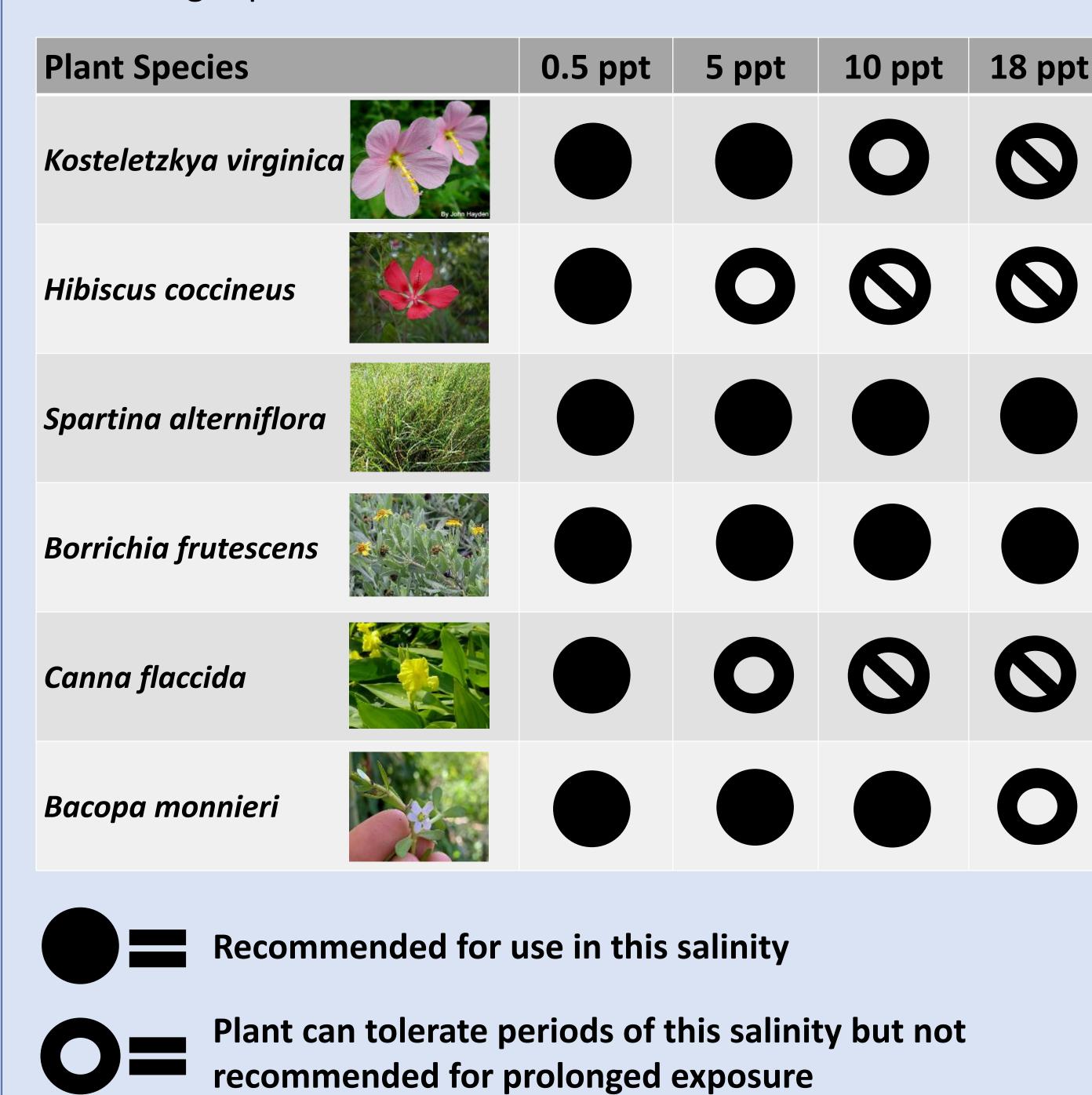
Methods

- Measure growth for 8-weeks
- Quantify stress symptoms
- Collect water quality data
- Quantify nutrient dynamics



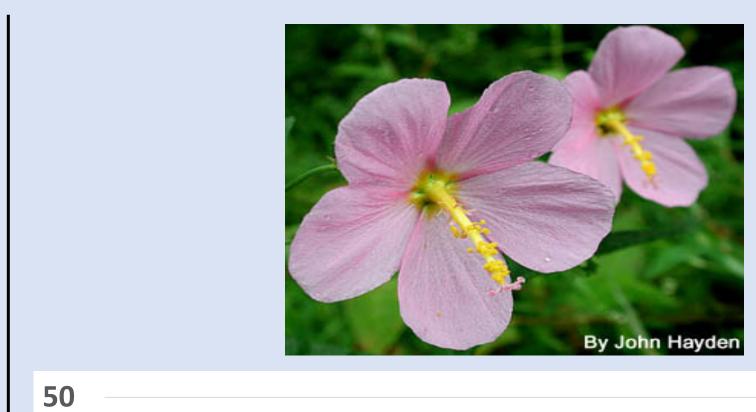
Discussion

- Most plants survived best in lower salinities < 5 ppt
- Only a few plants survived in brackish water > 10 ppt
- Understanding salinity ranges in your pond to determine the right plant.



Results

- Kosteletzkya virginica



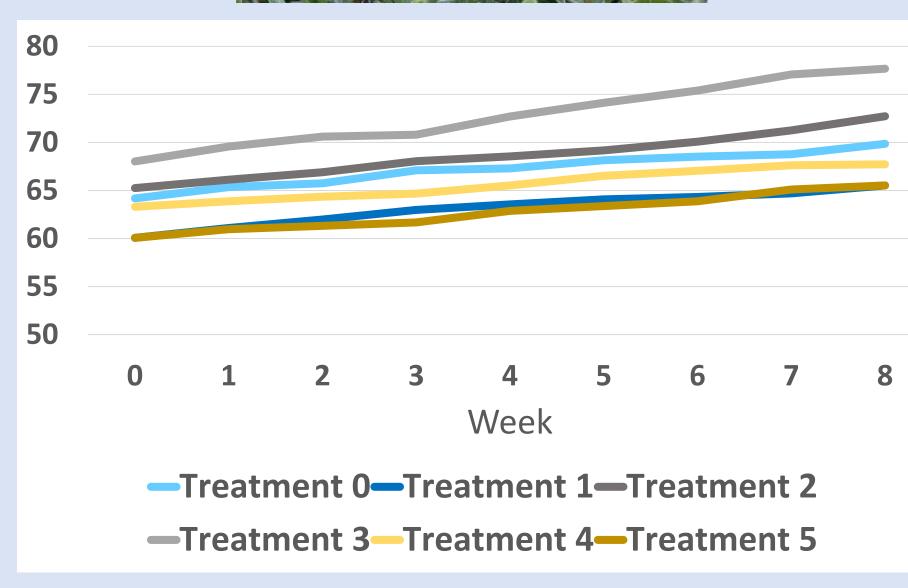
—Treatment 1—Treatment 2—Treatment 3 -Treatment 4—Treatment 5—Treatment 6



Treatment 0 = Freshwater Treatment 1 = 0.5 ppt

Borrichia frutescens

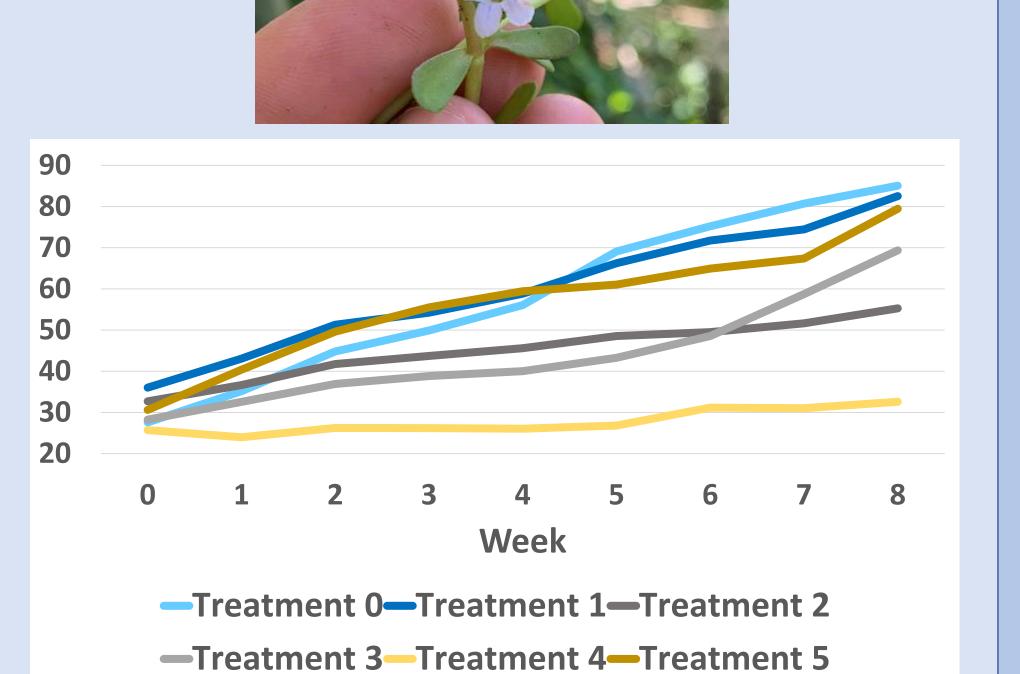






Treatment 4 = 18 ppt Treatment 5 = Increasing salinity

Bacopa monnieri





Treatment 6 = Random salinity

Next Steps

Not recommended

Field scale studies of FTWs will begin in Spring 2023 at three brackish stormwater ponds. Design of FTW will be guided by results from this project.















This effort was funded by: CU SEED & the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium

Treatment 2 = 5.0 ppt